

The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 366.]

S A T U D A Y, AUGUST 8, 1795.

Vol. III.

Miscellany.

A new Game at Cards has been lately invented in Boston, which is called *The Revolution*. In this game the cards have received new appellations. The Ace is called *La Guillotine*—the King, *Capet*—the Queen, *Strumpet*—the Knave, *Democrat*—the Ten is the *Decade*—the nine is the *Jacobin*—the Eight, the *Committee of Public Safety*—the Seven, the *Revolutionary Committee*—the Six *l'Aristocrat*—the Five, is the *mountain*—the Four, is the *Emigrant*—the Tray, the *Revolutionary Tribunal*—and the Duce, *l'Executionnaire*. We have not learned the particulars of this game, but some general traits in it our information enable us to communicate, which we shall do with pleasure.

The Guillotine is higher than the Capet or Strumpet, and the Democrat is the highest card in the pack. When the Capet or Strumpet is caught by the Democrat, they count nothing but *game*; when the Revolutionary Tribunal leads, if either of these cards are played down, *la Guillotine* is clapped upon them and takes them off. There are many other particulars in this game which we have not learned with accuracy, but the two following we cannot withhold as they appear to be important. It is played on the plan of *All-fours*, and is greatly preferred, by those who are acquainted with it, to *Cut-throat*. There is no *whist* in this game.

N. B. Any person who may wish to become more particularly acquainted with this fashionable game is, requested to apply at Faneuil-Hall, where it is better understood than in any other part of the United States.—Instruction given at free cost. G. U. S.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, 1st August 1795.

A.—William Anderson, to the care of Jonathan Swift, Warren, Ashley; James Anderson, Loudoun County, care of James Wiley.

B.—John Barrett; Caven Boa; Solomon Betton; Robert Brocket; Robert Brice; Robert Beverley, Blanford; Hance Baker; John Bogue, care of Robert Brent; John Boettick; Mr. Buckland; Thomas Brown; William Buchan; James Bond, care of William Bushby; Henry Bushing.

C.—Overton Carr; Francis Corben, Middlesex; John Chapman; Thomas Coppease; Samuel Craig; James Cook; D. Peter Dord, near Leefburgh Loudoun County; Evan Evans; Samuel Evans.

F.—Abraham Faw; Robert Felton; Joseph Fulmore; John Felt; Andrew Ford; Susannah Faulstich; Mary Fulford.

G.—Aaron Gambrol; Geo. Gilpin; Henry Graham; Thomas Garret; William Godfrey; John Groves; William Gunnell; Benjamin Gunn.

H.—William Hartaway; Richard Hewer; William Hoskins, Collector; John Hunter; John Harle; Thos. Herbert; Elizabeth Hill.

I.—William Jacobs; John and Edward Jeffers; Elias Jones; John Jones.

K.—Margaret Kintely; Alexander Kerg.

L.—Jacob Lawbenger; John Lambert; Sam. Logan, care of Hugh M'Caughen; Joseph Linn; Cornelius O'Laughlin; Jeff. Lane.

M.—John M'Leod; Hugh M'Gahan; John Muir; Samuel M'Lellan; Henry M'Cue; William Mason; Samuel M'Eroy, care of Peter Houck; David M'Gee; James M'Henry; John M'Carley; Alexander M'Intire; George Melburn.

N.—John Newbie; Francis Newman; Bernard Neale; Thomas Norris; Philip Nelson.

P.—David Pool, Henry Polkinhorn; Thomas Parker; Henry Peyon; The Revd. B. Page.

Hannah Robertson; Michael Royce; Robert Richardson; Thomas Rutherford, Charleston; Geo. Rutter.

S.—Caleb Stone; Jacob Sieugels; Edward Smith; John Shaw; Aug. I. Smith; Geo. Stover, Revd. Armistead Smith, Harmony Hall, Matthews County.

T.—Daniel Teare; Charles M. Thrullen; Frederick Thomas Taylor; William Thompson; Edward Treegan; Richard Turberville; Monsieur Caille.

W.—Mrs. Williams, care of Mr. Blackney; Bushrod Washington; Joseph Wilde; Alexander Wilson; James Walker; James White; John Woodley; Benjamin West; I. I. Froble, at John Walker's, Belvoir.

Pursuant to a decree of the Worshipful the Court of Hustings in Chancery sitting, made at March Term, 1795

WILL BE SOLD,

On the 8th of August next, for ready Money, on the premises.

A Valuable three-story BRICK HOUSE, situated on the South side of Prince and the West of Union Streets, near the corner of Shreve and Lawton's store, subject to a ground-rent and the Dower of the Wife of Michael Madden, against whom the equity of redemption to the mortgaged premises hath been foreclosed, by the executors of W'm Sydebotham, deceased.

W'm SUMMERS, T. S.

Alexandria, July 4, 1795.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

HAS FOR SALE

MADEIRA, Port, Chateau and Lisbon wines, Lump Sugar in barrels, Double Gloucester Cheese, Pork of prime quality, St. Ubes Salt, Shingee, Seine Cork, A choice parcel of Spanish Hides, Tar, Turpentine, &c. &c.

Wanted to hire by the year a Negro Wench for house-work, and to assist in cooking.

Alexandria May 5, 1795.

JOHN BOGUE

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has now begun business in Princess Street, near Mr. Hepburn's wharf, where he intends carrying on House and Ship Joining, Cabinet making, &c. hoping to meet with encouragement as his abilities shall prove him deserving. Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to, and returns his grateful thanks to those citizens who have already conferred on him their favours.

N. B. A Journeyman wanted in the above branches. Also a pair of lawyers who understand cutting of mahogany, &c.

Alexandria, July 28, 1795.

3 w. e. p.

THE subscriber has just received an additional supply of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—

Irish Linens, white and brown;

Irish and Russia sheetings; white and brown dowlaxes; osnaburges; ticklenburgs; striped, cross-bar'd, tambour'd and plain mullins; humburs; cambricks and lawns; muslin handkerchiefs of every description; fashionable chintz and cotton flannels; checks of all kinds; check handkerchiefs; an extensive assortment of calicoes and chinizes; fashionable superfine and second cloths and cassimeres; waistcoat shapes; muslinets and dummies; cotton, thread and silk hose; plain and striped nankeens; jeans, fullians, cotton royal rib and latines; moreens, durans, tummes, cambrics, bombazets and bombazeens; worsted & silk bindings; an elegant assortment of the most fashionable ribbons; Turkey stripe, taffetas, mantuas, lustrings, pelongs and perlings; India and English silk handkerchiefs; ladies' and gents' hats, caps, shoes, stockings, mugs, flasks, porringers and ink-stands; flock locks, iron and brass rim locks, augers, gauges, chisels, plane irons, files, frying pans, putaws, flat irons, curry combs, buckles, buttons, nails, trunks, teas, knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, with an extensive quantity of other articles too numerous to mention.

George Hunter.

July 22, 1795.

THE Partnership of A. Morehouse and Co. having this day dissolved by mutual consent; those persons having demands against the concern, and those indebted are requested to apply to GEORGE YOUNG, who is charged with the receipts and settlements of said Co-partnership.

A. MOREHOUSE,
GEORGE YOUNG.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795.

BUSINESS will be continued as usual under the firm of Allison and Youngs, who are now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods

of the most fashionable spring importations, which they will sell low for cash or country produce; they have on hand Port Wine of a superior quality, in pipes, hds. and quartercasks.—Likewise a quantity of Whiskey.

June 8, 1795.

t. f.

A Tuition Wanted.

A Gentleman who has assiduously attended in eminent Academies with singular credit, would attend private families in this neighbourhood, and teach Writing after the most approved and expeditious methods; also Accounts.—His design is to unite those branches which are of the most essential use in the ordinary affairs of life, with those which directly tend to improve the mind; and which he will exert himself to perform in as short a time as possible.—To grown up Ladies and Gentlemen, ambitious of more than common place knowledge, he would render the study of the Belles Lettres, Geography, Elements of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. rather a recreation than a lesson. He is peculiarly qualified to direct the study of English, to form the Taste and improve the Judgment, to correct vicious pronunciation, dull Monotony, false Accent, or improper emphasis.

His plan of education has received the approbation of the learned.

Commands in writing left for F. N. B. with the printer hereof, shall be duly attended to.

Alexandria, July 27, 1795.

Notice.

A S. J. Saul will leave this state in two or three weeks, he requests all persons indebted to Hodgson, Nicholson and Co. to make immediate payment; those having demands against Hodgson, Nicholson and Co. or J. Saul are requested to call for settlement, at his counting room in Royal street, near the corner of King street.

J. SAUL.

Will dispose of the following articles, viz.
A handsome four post Mahogany bedstead, with sack- ing bottom complete; do. do. Sweet Gum tent bedstead complete; a Mahogany dining table, small Walnut breakfast do. a cot; sundry kitchen furniture; a good milch cow; an elegant yellow top riding chair with harness; a good wheel barrow; a pine toilet table, and a pair of kitchen andirons.

Alexandria, July 25.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly, to pass an act, for laying off a TOWN on my land, near the mouth of Goose Creek, in the county of Loudoun.

THOMAS LUDWELL LEE.

Loudoun County, July 6, 1795.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for the Incorporation of a Company for the purpose of making a Turnpike Road from the town of Manildaville, at the Great Falls of Potomack to the town of Alexandria.

2m.

Fairfax County, July 20, 1795.

NOW in confinement in the gaol of Fairfax County, NEGROES JAMES and SHADRACH—

James appears to be between 20 and 25 years of age, has rather a down look when spoken to, professes the Catholic persuasion; he is about five feet one or two inches high, well made.

Shadrach is 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a yellowish complexion. He says he is the property of William Edwards, of Westmoreland County. The owner or owners, if any, are requested to come, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of agreeably to law.

C. TURNER, D. S.

July 16, 1795.

Copper and Tin Manufactory

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a house in King street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in a variety of branches, such as making and mending all kind of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tin old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice, in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bits stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddle bosses, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, ear bells for horses, and skillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILLINKS

Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price. The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper, brass, pewter or lead.

Alexandria, January 22, 1795.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the 24th of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on 12 and twelve months credit.

3,500 Acres of Land,

THE property of JOHN STROTHER, deceased, lying in Culpepper county, between Chester's and Thornton's Gap. On this land there are twenty one plantations now under cultivation, and will be in good order for sowing in small grain this fall. The land will be shown and further particulars made known on the day of sale by JOHN STROTHER, adm'r.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Strother, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated. And all those indebted, are also requested to make immediate payment, by which means they will prevent cost and trouble.

The Columbian Mirror

AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

THE DEFENCE. No. II.

FROM THE ARGUS.

PREVIOUS to a more particular discussion of the merits of the treaty, it may be useful to advert to a suggestion which has been thrown out, namely, that it was foreseen by many, that the mission to Great-Britain would produce no good result, and that the event has corresponded with the anticipation.

The reverse of this position is manifestly true.

All must remember the very critical posture of this country at the time that mission was resolved upon. A recent violation of our rights, too flagrant and too injurious to be submitted to, had filled every American breast with indignation; and every prudent man with alarm and inquietude. A few hoped, and the great body of the community feared, that war was inevitable.

In this crisis two sets of opinions prevailed, one looking to measures which were to have a compulsory effect upon Great-Britain, the sequestration of British debts, and the cutting off of intercourse wholly or partially between the two countries; the other to vigorous preparation for war and one more effort of negotiation, under the solemnity of an extraordinary mission, to avert it.

That the latter was the best opinion, no truly sensible man can doubt, and it may be boldly affirmed, that the event has entirely justified it.

If measures of coercion and reprisal had taken place, war in all human probability would have followed. National pride is generally a very intractable thing. In the councils of no country does it act with greater force, than in those of Great-Britain. Whatever it might have been in her power to yield to negotiation, she could have yielded nothing to compulsion, without self degradation, and without the sacrifice of that political consequence which, at all times very important to a nation, was peculiarly so to her at the juncture in question. It should be remembered too, that from the relations in which the two countries have stood to each other, it must have cost more to the pride of Great-Britain to have received the law from us than from any other power.

When one nation has cause of complaint against another, the course marked out by practice, the opinion of writers, and the principles of humanity, the object being to avoid war, is to precede reprisals of any kind, by a demand of reparation. To begin with reprisals is to meet on the ground of war and puts the other party in a condition not to be able to recede without humiliation.

Had this course been pursued by us, it would not only have rendered war morally certain, but it would have united the British nation in the vigorous support of their we should have been quickly distracted and divided. The calamities of war would have brought the most ardent to their senses, and placed them among the first in reproaching the government with precipitation, rashness and folly; for not having taken every chance by pacific means to avoid so great an evil.

The example of Denmark and Sweden is cited in support of the coercive plan. Those powers it is asserted, by arming and acting with vigor brought Great-Britain to terms.

But who is able to tell us the precise course of this transaction, or the terms gained by it? Has it appeared that either Denmark or Sweden has obtained as much as we have done—a stipulation of reparation for the violation of our property contrary to the laws of war?

Besides, what did Denmark and Sweden do? they armed and they negotiated. They did not begin by retaliations and reprisals. The United States also armed and negotiated, and like Denmark and Sweden, prudently forbore reprisals. The conduct of the three countries agreed in principle, equally fleeing clear of a precipitate resort to reprisals, and contradicting the doctrines and advice of our war party.

The course pursued by our government was then in coincidence with the example of Denmark and Sweden—and it may be added was in every view the wisest.

Few nations can have stronger inducements than the United States to cultivate peace. Their infant state in general—their want of a marine in particular, to protect their commerce, would render war in an extreme degree, a calamity. It would not only arrest our present rapid progress to strength and prosperity, but would probably throw us back into a state of debility and impoverishment from which it would require years to emerge. Our trade navigation and mercantile capital would be essentially destroyed. Spain being an associate with Great-Britain, a general Indian war might be expected to desolate the whole extent of our frontier—our exports obstructed, agriculture would of course languish; all other branches of industry would proportionably suffer; our public debt, instead of a gradual diminution, would sustain a great augmentation, and draw with it a large increase of taxes and burthens on the people.

But these evils however great, were perhaps, not the worst to be apprehended. It was to be feared that the war would be conducted in a spirit which would render it more than ordinarily calamitous. There are too many proofs that a considerable party among us is deeply infected with those horrid principles of Jacobinism which proceeding from one excess to another have made France a theatre of blood, and which, notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts of the national representation to suppress

it, keeps the destinies of France suspended by a thread. It was too probable that the direction of the war, if commenced would have fallen into the hands of men of this description. The consequences of this, even in imagination, are such as to make any virtuous man shudder.

It was therefore in a peculiar manner the duty of the government to take all possible chances for avoiding war. The plan adopted was the only one which could claim this advantage.

To precipitate nothing, to gain time by negotiation, was to leave the country in a situation to profit by any event which might turn up tending to restrain a spirit of hostility in Great-Britain, and to dispose her to reasonable accommodation.

The successes of France which opportunely occurred, allowing them to have had an influence upon the issue, so far from disparaging the merit of the plan which was pursued serve to illustrate its wisdom. This was one of the chances which procrastination gave, and one which it was natural to take into the calculation.

Had the reverse been the case, the posture of negotiation was still preferable to that of retaliation and reprisal; for in this case, the triumphs of Great-Britain, the the guantlet having been thrown by us, would have stimulated her to take it up without hesitation.

By taking the ground of negotiation in attitude of preparation for war, we at the same time carried the appeal to the prudence of the British cabinet, without wounding its pride, and to the justice and interest of the British nation, without exciting feelings of resentment.

This conduct was calculated to range the public opinion of that country on our side, to oppose it to the indulgence of hostile views in the Cabinet, and in case of war, to lay the foundation of schism and dissatisfaction.

But one of the most important advantages to be expected from the course pursued, was the securing of unanimity among ourselves, if, after all the pains taken to avoid war, it had been forced upon us.

As on the one hand, it was certain that dissention and discontent would have embarrassed and enfeebled our exertions in a war produced by any circumstance of intemperance in our public councils or not, endeavoured to be prevented by all the milder expedients usual in similar cases. So, on the other it was equally certain, that our having ineffectually exhausted those expedients, would cement us into a firm mass, keep us steady, and persevering amidst whatever vicissitudes might happen, and nerve our efforts to the utmost extent of our resources.

This union among ourselves, and disunion among our enemies, were inestimable effects of the moderate plan, if it had promised no other advantage.

But to gain time, was of vast moment to us in other senses. Not a sea-port of the United States was fortified, so as to be protected against the insults of a single frigate. Our magazines were in every respect too scantily supplied. It was highly desirable to obviate these deficiencies before matters came to extremity.

Moreover, the longer we keep out the war, if obliged to go into it at last, the shorter would be the duration of the calamities incident to it.

The circumstances of the injury of which we more immediately complained, the reason for preceding reprisals by negotiation. The order of the 11th of November, directed neutral vessels to be brought in for adjudication. This was an equivocal phrase, and though there was too much cause to suspect that it was intended to operate as it did, yet there was a possibility of misconstruction, and that possibility was a reason in the nature of the thing for giving to the British government an opportunity of explaining before retaliations took place.

To all this it may be added, that one of the substitutes for the plan pursued, the sequestration of debts, was a measure no less dishonest than impolitic; as will be shown in the remarks which will be applied to the tenth article of the treaty.

But is it unimportant to the real friends of republican government, that the plan pursued, as congenial with that pacific character which is ascribed to it? Would it have been more desirable that the government of our nation, out-stripping the war maxims of Europe, should without a previous demand of reparation, have rushed into reprisals, and consequently into war.

However this may be, it is a well ascertained fact, that our country, never appeared so august and respectable as in the position which it assumed upon this occasion. Europe was struck with the dignified moderation of our conduct, the character of our government and nation acquired a new elevation.

It cannot escape an attentive observer, that the language, which in the first instance condemned the mission of an Envoy extraordinary to Great-Britain, and which now condemns the treaty negotiated by him, seems to consider the United States as among the first rate powers of the world in point of strength and resource and proposes to them a conduct predicated from that condition.

To underrate our just importance would be a degrading error. To overrate it may lead to dangerous mistakes.

A very powerful state may frequently hazard a high and haughty tone with good policy, but a weak state can scarcely ever do it without imprudence. The last is yet our character, though we are the embryo of a great empire. It is therefore better suited to our situation to measure each step with utmost caution; to hazard little as possible, in the cases in which we are injured; to blend moderation with firmness, and brandish the weapons of hostility only when it is apparent that the use of them is unavoidable.

It is not to be inferred from this that we are to crouch to any nation on earth, or tamely to suffer our rights to be violated.—A nation which is capable of this meanness, will quickly have no rights to protect or honor to defend.

But the true inference is, that we ought not lightly to seek or provoke a resort to arms; that in the differences between us and other nations we ought carefully to avoid measures which tend to widen the breach; and that we

should scrupulously abstain from whatever may be construed into reprisals, till after the fruitless employment of all amicable means, has reduced it to a certainty that there is no alternative.

If we can avoid war for ten or twelve years more, we shall then have acquired a maturity, which will make it no more than a common calamity, and will authorize us in our national discussions to take a higher and more imposing tone.

This is a consideration of the greatest weight to determine us to exert all our prudence and address to keep out of war as long as it shall be possible; to defer to a state of manhood, a struggle to which infancy is ill adapted. This is the most effectual way to disappoint the enemies of our welfare; to pursue a contrary conduct may be to play into their hands, and to gratify their wishes. If there be a foreign power which fees with envy or ill will our growing prosperity, that power most discern that our infancy is the time for clipping wings. We ought to be wise enough to see, that this is not the time for trying our strength.

Should we be able to escape the storm which at this juncture agitates Europe, our disputes with Great-Britain terminated, we may hope to postpone war to a distant period. This, at least, will greatly diminish the chance of it. For then there will remain only one power with whom we have any embarrassing dispute. I allude to Spain, and the question of the Mississippi and there is reason to hope that this question by the natural progress of things, and perseverance in an amicable course, will finally be arranged to our satisfaction without the necessity of the desperate resort to arms.

The allusion to this case suggests one or two important reflections. How unwelcome would it have been to involve us in a quarrel with Great-Britain, at a moment when she and Spain were engaged in a common cause, both of them having, besides, controverted points with the United States? How wise will it be to adjust our differences with the most formidable of these two powers, and to have only to contend with one of them?

This policy is so obvious, that it requires an extraordinary degree of insatiation not to be sensible of it, and not to view with favor any measure which tends to so important a result.

This cursory review of the motives which may be supposed to have governed our public councils in the mission to Great-Britain, serves to vindicate the measures then pursued, but to warn us against a prejudicial judgment of the results which may, in the end, defeat the salutary purposes of those measures.

I proposed now to observe summarily, that the objects of the mission contrary to what has been asserted, have been substantially obtained. What were those? They were principally, 1st. To adjust the matter of controversy concerning the execution of the treaty of peace, and especially to obtain restitution of our western posts. 2d. To obtain reparation for the captures and spoils of our property in the course of the existing war.

Both these objects have been provided for; and it will be shown when we come to comment upon the articles which make the provision in each case, that it is a reasonable one, as good a one as ought to have been expected, and as good a one as there is any prospect of obtaining hereafter; one of which is consistent with our honour to accept, and which our interest bids us to close with.

The provision with regard to commerce were incidental and auxiliary. The reasons which may be conceived to have led to the including of the subject in the mission, will be discussed in some proper place.

CAMILLUS.

Fairfax County, Va.

June Court, 1795.

Andrew and William Ramsay,

Complainants,

AGAINST

Joseph Douglas, administrator of the estate of John Smoot, deceased, & Wm.

Wilson & Co. and M'Ever & Kenzie,

Defendants;

In Chancery.

THE defendant, Joseph Douglas, not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is decreed and ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of August court next, to answer the bill of the complainants, and the defendants William Wilson and company and M'Ever and K'Kenzie do not pay, convey away or secret any debt by them or either of them owing to, or effects in the hands belonging to the said defendant, as administrator of the said John Smoot, deceased, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the newspaper printed at Alexandria, for two months successively, and published at the front door of the court-house of the said county.

A copy, teste,

P. WAGGENER, c. c.

I will to contract with some person, for the necessary supplies to be furnished the troops, to be stationed at the garrison here.

V. GRAY.

Alexandria, August 1, 1795.

DANIEL KETCHAM & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Brewery and Distillery, formerly occupied by

A. Morhouse & Co.

BURTON ALE in bottles, per the Hammer or doz.

PORTER do. do. do.

STRONG BEER in barrels and half barrels.

Alexandria, July 16, 1795.

perform
on W
rica an
is—an
business
cellor

Extra
tini
ph

rope fo
Barbad
said he
loupe
three d
mentio
which

" T
bins an
or you
four da
like the
ground
pikes,
But the
2 his ha
alt of u
for the
as well
There
play up
pall.
" I h
in Paris
from th
children

The
mies at
to 13,7
portions
the med
Thre
tals, are
nation;
explored
partly ex

Extra
respectab
of June,
his words
third the
per cent
who have
arrived fr

MR. S
ed, that
Philadel
John Jay
Britain.

In a cla
This is f
in this co
and feath
proceed
use the ex
ly to hear
not unlik
the milita
reller po
President
this coun
the laws a
that they
live their

* They
caution—S

are inform
at Mr. W
instant, at

Alexan

AGRE
Will
be sold on
niles, for
county, ne
more or le
provement
rage of a g
may be fee
lives adjoi

July 13

Extract of a letter from Charleston, July 18.

"This place has been engaged in an election of fifteen persons, as a committee to make report to the citizens, on Wednesday next, respecting the treaty between America and Britain. Never was any thing reprobated as it is—and the leaders of '76 have stepped forward on this business. John Rutledge, General Gadsden, and Chancellor Mathews are among the leaders."

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Art, dated at Martinique, July 9th, 1795, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"The British convoy with troops on board, from Europe for the West-Indies, has been captured in sight of Barbadoes, by three French frigates, to the amount (it is said here) of nineteen sail, and all got safe into Guadeloupe. The soldiers wives have been sent to this port three days past in three French carrels—These women mention that the French sunk many of the transports which they could not man."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 3.

"There has been the devil to play between the Jacobins and Republicans. Thank God the latter prevailed, or you would never more hear from your friend: For four days it had the appearance of there being another day like the memorable 10th of August; upon the same ground were 150,000 men and women, armed with guns, pikes, &c. to demand bread and the constitution of 1793, but the convention has now got force and all is well again. This happened on the 20th of May, and lasted four days, all of us (Americans) armed ready to go to battle to fight for the convention; however the principals are taken up, as well as many of the members of the convention arrested. There are two guillotines erected and I have seen them play upon the necks of those Jacobins, for those few days past."

"I have forgot to mention that Mr. Pinckney is now in Paris; he lodges at the same house with us; he goes from this to Spain to-morrow, and leaves a little flock of children under the care of Genet's sister in this city."

The number of surgeons employed in the French armies at the beginning of the present campaign, amounts to 13,700, and 2,750 apothecaries, attended by a proportionate number of assistants and apprentices preparing the medicines in the different camps.

Three hundred mines, producing different kinds of metals, are at present worked in France on account of the nation; four hundred and twenty new mines have been explored; and one hundred and fifty old ones that were partly exhausted, have been abandoned.

Extraordinary as it may appear, a gentleman of the first respectability concludes a letter, dated in Paris, the 3d of June, to his friend in Baltimore, with these remarkable words:—"In this land of starvation, we live at one third the expence less than we did in England, and fifty per cent. better." It must be added, says the gentleman who handed us this letter, that he who wrote it was just arrived from London. [Bal. Tel.]

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

MR. SCULL.—IN your last Gazette we were informed, that a party of people assembled at Kensington, near Philadelphia, on the 4th July, and burning the effigy of John Jay late envoy extraordinary to the court of Great Britain. On making some enquiry I find this was done in a clandestine manner, at a late hour of the night. This is somewhat like the beginning of the insurrection in this country, when excise officers were shaved, tarred and feathered, &c. by the people in disguise. If such proceedings are suffered under the very nose (if I may use the expression) of government; we may expect shortly to hear of an insurrection in Philadelphia, and it is not unlikely, that in such a case, the President may call the militia from this country to quell the insurrection and restore peace. I can with confidence assert, that if the President should require our assistance, every citizen of this country would turn out with cheerfulness to protect the laws and constitution, and it is my decided opinion that they would not require the aid of poets* to keep alive their patriotism on so important occasion.

* They appear to have been necessary on a former occasion—See Jersey Blue, &c.

The members of the St. ANDREW's Society, are informed that a stated quarterly meeting, will be held at Mr. Wise's Tavern, on Saturday evening the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,

JAMES MILLER, Secretary.

Alexandria, March 8, 1795.

Lands for Sale.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of George Williams, late of Fairfax county, deceased, will be sold on Monday the 17th of August next, on the premises, for ready money, a tract of land lying in Fauquier county, near Rector-town, containing two hundred acres more or less. This land is about half cleared and the improvements tolerable; it has over and above the advantage of a good mill seat on a constant stream. The land may be seen by an application to Mr. Joseph Green, who lives adjoining the same, and will be sold by

JEREMIAH MOORE, and } Ex'rs.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, }
July 13, 1795. 4w.

By last night's Post.

Latest European Intelligence by an arrival from Bristol at New-York.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

21 Prairial—June 9.

The sections of Poissiniere, Fontaine de Grenelle, Homme Arme, Republique, and Gardes Francaise informed the Convention, that they had given up their cannon, and that they wished for the suppression of cannoneers of the section; honorable mention.

Cambaceres, in the name of the committee of public safety. "Your committee have received most important dispatches, dated the 19th Prairial from the head quarters before Luxembourg.—Luxembourg has surrendered and the fortrets, the most formidable in Europe, is in the possession of the Republic."

The plaudits with which this intelligence was received lasted for several minutes. The members rose, with repeated exclamations of Vive la Republique, indivisible et invincible.

Our Colleague, Tabot, writes to us as follows:

JUNE 27.

"Luxembourg belongs to the Republic. This day, at three o'clock, the Republicans are to be put in possession of Fort Charles. I shall send you, in a few days, the colours of the garrison, which is composed of 10,000 men, together with an account of the ammunition, stores and cannon found in the place."

"The garrison, in consequence of the capitulation with Marshal Bender, the governor, is to march out with the honors of war, on the 22d; to lay down their arms on the glacis; to surrender their horses and artillery; and to take an oath not to serve against the Republic or her allies, until they have been regularly exchanged. They are to be conducted to the right side of the Rhine, and are to cross the river at Coblenz."

[The capture of the fortrets of Luxembourg by the French, is an event of primary importance. While this place remained in the hands of the emperor he might indulge some hopes of regaining possession of the Austrian Netherlands, but with the loss of that fortrets these hopes must entirely vanish, and with them, no doubt, all desire of continuing the war. This capture in this light may be considered almost equivalent to the signature of preliminary articles of peace between France, Germany and the empire.]

Luxembourg is the strongest fortrets in the world. It was never before taken by fair means. When of force much inferior to its present strength, it was once surrendered treacherously. Aurora.

BY virtue of the powers vested in us, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled an act for erecting a bridge over Potomack River—We do hereby give notice that a meeting of the subscribers to the George-Town Bridge Company is requested at the house of Mrs. Suter in George-Town, on the second Tuesday in September next, in order to elect three directors for managing all the concerns of the said Company, for the present year.

URIAH FORREST,
JAMES M. LIGAN,
WM. DEAKINS, jun.

George-Town, Potomack, July 22, 1795.

Real Estate for Sale.

A Three-story Brick House, in King-street, next below the store of Ricketts and Newton, now in tenure of Follers and May—This is a good stand for business, and has been occupied as a store for several years—A Lot of 20 feet front and 60 deep, joining William Bushby's house, on Duke-street—A House and Lot on Fairfax-street, now in tenure of Joseph Coleman, joining John Yoil, Blacksmith, and Harper and Davis's Board-Yard—About 50 acres of Land, near this Town, part lying on the river, and joining the plantation of Baldwin Dade—Twelve Thousand Acres of Land, in Harrison County, Virginia, on the waters of Hughes's River, or the North Branch of Little Kenhawa.—This land is said to be of an extraordinary good quality, and well watered—It may be had partly for ready money, part on time, or exchanged for lots in this Town. Further particulars may be known by applying to the subscriber.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, 6th mo. 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,

An assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING of a variety of Muslins, lawns, cambricks, laces, dimity, camlets, handkerchiefs, cravats, long shawls, hose, and a number of pieces of nankeen: also an assortment of hardware, such as buckles, buttons, razors, &c. apply at Mr. Simm's Tavern on the wharf.

MARTIN NOWLAND.

Alexandria, Aug. 4, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia to prolong the time for improving the Lots in the town of Centerville, in Loudoun County, and also that the property of part of the lots laid off in said town, shall revert to the original proprietors of the land.

July 1, 1795.

3-w.

15,000 lb. of Bacon, prime quality, for Sale by

ARCHIBALD DOBBIN.

Alexandria, June 24, 1795.

Notice.

THE business hitherto carried on by the subscriber, will in future be conducted by John Ferrall & Co. in the house lately occupied by Mr. Charles O'Neal. He earnestly solicits all those indebted to him, or to the late partnership account of Ferrall and M'Alfry, to make immediate payment.

JAMES FERRALL.

N. B. He will rent the concerns which he at present occupies.

Alexandria, July 21, 1795.

John Ferrall and Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store in King-street,

IRISH Linens, pillow fustians, thicksetts, corduroys, velvets, velveteens, chamoises, calicoes, humboms, India and English muslins; necklenburgs, of naburgs and bed tickens; superfine, elastic and forest cloths; satin, Morocco, stuff and leather shoes; buck, kid-skin and silk gloves; beaver and woollen hats; silk, cotton, thread and yarn hosiery; with a variety of other articles, which they will sell remarkably low, by the quantity or single piece, for Cash or approved Bills.

They have also the following articles to dispose of, viz.

Madeira,

Port,

Calcutta,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe and

Fval

Holland Gin in do.

Whiskey in blids, tierces and quarter-casks,

Pepper in barrels,

Liverpool and alum Salt.

N. B. They daily expect some Loaf and brown Sugars.

JOHN FERRALL

Has imported, in the brig Friendship, from Dublin, via Philadelphia,

IRISH LINENS; fustians; thicksetts; velvets, velveteens and corduroys; silk and yarn hosiery; with a variety of coatings and coarse woollens, which he will sell by the piece or package, on the best possible terms, for Cash or approved Bills.

Alexandria, July 21, 1795.

N. B. The above were purchased by good judges, for heavy guineas, and are now offered, at this market, unincumbered with the additional charges of long credit commission, or brokerage.

To be Rented,

For the term of seven years,

THE Lot whereon Mr. Andrew Jamieson's dwelling and bake-house lately stood. This lot is 57 feet front and 75 feet deep—its situation so well known that a description is thought unnecessary. For terms apply to

August 5, 1795.

B. KIRK.

Wants Employ,

In a merchant's counting-house, a person who is acquainted with Book Keeping. (double and single entry,) a line directed to C. B. to be left at this Office will meet with due attention.

Alexandria, August 6, 1795.

Fairfax County, ff.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, gent. one of the Commonwealth's Justices of the Peace of the said county, to all sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables and head boroughs, within this commonwealth:—Whereas complaint is this day made to me, upon the oath of Charles Turner, that John Welmouth Roberts, who was lately committed to the goal of the said county of Fairfax by the warrant of John Duncas, Esq. mayor of the town of Alexandria, on suspicion of felony, did, on the night of the 15th inst. forcibly escape from the said goal, and is now going at large; these are therefore in the name of this commonwealth to require you, and every of you, in your respective counties, towns, and precincts to make diligent search by way of hue and cry, for the said John Welmouth Roberts, and him having found, to seize and retake, and safely convey, or cause him to be safely conveyed, to the goal of the said county of Fairfax, there to be kept until discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of July, 1795.

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

To be Rented

FOR one or more years, and possession given after the thirtieth day of October next, a three story Brick-HOUSE and its appertinances, on Fairfax street, next door to Mr. RIDDLE's, and now occupied by Mr. THOMAS PORTER, for terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM HALLEY in Alexandria, or PHILIP DAWK in Dumfries.

July 20, 1795.

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT on Prince street, in as good a situation for business as any in Alexandria; the house is new with complete cellars, to amount of one hundred pounds will be taken in goods, if on reasonable terms, and the balance expected in cash, for particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.

Alexandria, August 1, 1795.

(t.f.)

An APPRENTICE wanted—Enquire of the Printer.

Poet's Corner.

THE TREATY—AN EPIGRAM.

QUOTH BEN to a neighbour, "What think you of the Treaty?"
 "With its blessings (adds he) I most heartily greet ye,
 "As I'm certain it will stop a wide-howling pack."
 The reply—"While you with its blessings would eagerly
 crass us,
 "Honest BEN, I'm afraid its true aim is to damn us,
 "For if it's adopted Britain rides on our back."

For Sale.

LOAF and Lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
 Muscovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
 Imperial and young Hyson TEAS by the chest or smaller quantity,
 Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
 Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
 Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines in quarter casks,
 Claret in cases of 2½ doz. each,
 Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
 Molasses by the hhd. or barrel,
 Glass ware assorted in barrels,
 10 by 8 Window Glass, Fig blue by the csg,
 8d. 12d. and 20d. nails,
 Leiper's Souff in bottles,
 Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Allison.

Alexandria, July 30.

A Great Bargain.

ON the 20th of next month the celebrated horse BOXER will go from Mansfield, the seat of Mann Page, Esq. to the southward. I now take this method of informing the gentlemen of the turf, that on or before that day, I will dispose of him either for cash or a short credit. I shall only observe that Boxer in every respect is equal, if not superior, to any horse in the world. Any gentleman inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, near Hanover court house.

RICHARD LITTLEPAGE.

N. B. I will also sell on the same terms the beautiful thorough bred medley horse *Gim Crack*.
 July 22, 1795.

HOUSES TO RENT For a term of Years.

THAT handsome and convenient three-story Brick House, now in the tenure of John Potts, Esq. situated on the corner of King and Pitt Streets, with a good stable, and carriage-house, under one roof, and other necessary out-houses thereto belonging. Mr. Potts expects to move out of it pretty early in the Fall, and, upon his leaving it, possession will be given, except the store and counting-room, which cannot be had till the 12th day of June next.

Also, on the same lot, a convenient framed Dwelling-House, well calculated to accommodate a small family, and a framed Warehouse. Possession of these will be given the 28th day of September next.

JOHN DUNDAS,

Who has Lots in different situations in the Town to let on ground-rent forever.
 Alexandria, July 3, 1795.

City of Washington, July 8, 1795.

Commissioner's Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of three months, from the publication of this advertisement, in the Baltimore Telegraph, Maryland Herald, Georgetown and Alexandria papers, the Board of Commissioners will proceed to divide all the property in the city not yet divided, unless the proprietors of such property still remaining to be divided, give due attendance on being informed, such division is about to be made.

By Order.

T. JOHNSON, jun. sec.

W. J. HALL

HAS received per the Snow Commerce, from Liverpool, a neat assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold by the piece or package, on reasonable terms, at his store on Prince Street.

Also on hand,

A quantity of nails per the cask,
 Corks by the bag,
 Broad and narrow Hoes,
 Hats by the box,
 Nankeens, Sad Irons, Anvils, Sickles and Sythes.
 Alexandria, Mar 18, 1795.

(t. f.)

I have European GOODS suitable for the present and approaching season, to the amount of two thousand pounds sterling, imported in the Catharine from London, and the Nancy from Liverpool, which I will dispose of at a low advance, and on a liberal credit, for approved Negotiable notes.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

A good HORSE wanted.

Alexandria, August 4, 1795

SPRING GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE received by the ship Two Sisters, Captain ISAAC HILTON, from London—one hundred and eighty-two packages of well chosen seasonable Goods, which they offer for sale by the package or smaller quantity.
 Also—London bottled PORTER in casks and hampers of 6 and 6½ dozen each.
 Alexandria, June 5, 1795.

JOHN MANDEVILLE,

HAS RECEIVED,
 AND
 NOW OPEN FOR SALE,

IRISH Linen ½, ¾ and 4-4 by the box or piece,
 Russia do. by the bale or piece,
 German do. do.
 Silk and Cotton Hose,
 Mens' Caps and Gloves,
 Womens' Silk Lamb and Kid Gloves, and Mitts,
 Threads white and coloured,
 Old Womens' Thread, bleached and unbleached,
 Jeans, Pillows, Ribbelsures, Fustians, Thickets, &c.
 Nankeens dyed striped and white,
 Plain and twisted Dimities,
 Marfeilles Quilting, &c.
 Silk and Satin Sashes, Ribbons, Modes, Vellum, China and Persian,
 Tiffanies and Cypress, Modes, Pelangs, Lute-firings, &c.
 Florentines, Bombazeens, and Crapes,
 Tapes, Bindings, Fillets, Gallons,
 Diaper Table cloths, and Counterpanes,
 White and printed pocket Handkerchiefs,
 French Cotton,
 Calicoes and Mullins, white and printed,
 Bed lace, Linc, Tossels, Fring, &c. &c.
 Apron Checks and Check Handkerchiefs,
 Superfine Broad Cloths and Cashmires, from 5s. to 2/6 and 9s.
 Ticking, German and British Osnabrigs,
 Casks of assorted Pewter,
 Silk & Hair Twists, Sewings, &c.
 Pins loose and in papers,
 Buttons gilt and plain, &c.
 Darning, Cambrick, and white Chapel Needles,
 Mullins a great variety,
 Gauzes,
 Umbrellas,
 With a variety of Upholstry, Haberdashery, &c.

London bottled Porter in Casks.

Alexandria, June 8, 1795.

t. f.

The subscribers have for sale, at their store on Fairfax Street,

High proof Jamaica and Wind-

ward Island Rum in puncheons;

Best Cogniac Brandy in pipes;

Best Holland Gin, do.

Hibbert and Cos. best London Porter and Brown Stout in casks and Hampers of 6 and 7 doz.

Madeira, } WINES in pipes, hhds, quarter casks and
 Sherry, } bottles;

Port, }
 Lisbon, }
 Calcavella, } do. in pipes and quarter-casks;
 Malaga, }
 Teneriffe, }
 Fayal, }

Claret of a superior quality in hhds. and in cases of three dozen each;

Muscovado and Loaf Sugar in hhds. and barrels;

Havannah Segars in boxes;

Candles in do.

A variety of pickles, with a general assortment of teas and other groceries which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, by wholesale and retail, for cash or the usual credits.

MANDEVILLE and JAMESSON.

Alexandria, July 11, 1795.

t. m. e. p.

Richards & Edmonds,

Have for sale at their Ware-house on Col. Ramsay's Wharf.

100 crates of Queen's ware elegantly assorted,
 Muscovado Sugar in Hhds. and barrels,
 Molasses in hogheads,
 Madeira Wine in Pipes,
 Port Wine in quarter-casks,
 Pearl Barley in bags,
 Raisins of a superior quality in casks,
 Castile and Brown Soap in boxes,
 Spermaceti candles in boxes,
 Brimstone and Tar in barrels,
 Also a quantity of Turk's Island SALT, and a considerable quantity of excellent Spanish Segars.
 Alexandria, July 4, 1795.

(t. f.)

Notice

Is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for the Incorporation of a Company for the purpose of making a turnpike road from the town of Alexandria, to Little River, in the county of Loudoun, where the present turnpike road crosses the same.
 July 20, 1795.

2m.

For New-York,

The Sloop Peggy,

ABEL WILLIS, Master,



A constant trader between Alexandria and New-York, has good accommodations for passengers, will positively sail on Wednesday next; for freight or passage apply to the master on board at Col. Gilpin's wharf, or to Messrs Henderson & Co. at the above mentioned wharf.
 For sale on board said vessel, some excellent smoked Salmon and 60 hhds. fine lime.
 Alexandria, August 6, 1795.

Alexandria and Charleston

PACKET.

PACKETS are evidently calculated, and deservedly considered to be of special and of extensive utility to the commerce of a free and industrious people.—Influenced by an ardent wish, therefore, to accomplish so interesting and desirable an object—to conduce in any degree to the reciprocal advantage of the public—the subscribers have, at no small pains, selected a neat Schooner, called the TWO SISTERS, of about 50 tons burthen, for the purpose of establishing her as a Packet from this port to Charleston. Having a pleasant and commodious cabin for the accommodation of passengers; the subscribers flatter themselves they may not fail to insure universal satisfaction.

Matthew F. Bowne & Co.

Alexandria, July 8, 1795.

Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co.

HAVING the honour of being appointed Auctioneers for the City of Alexandria, and having entered ample security for the faithful performance of said trust, they beg leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have provided a large and convenient Warehouse, in Union-Street, adjoining Harper's Wharf, (entirely detached from their other commercial concerns) where they are ready to receive and store, either for private or public sale,

All Kinds of

European & West-India Goods, Household Furniture, &c.

N. B. Cash advanced, if required, previous to any Sales.
 March 28, 1795.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That we have fixed on Tuesday and Friday in each week for Public Sales—Those who may wish their goods particularised in the Columbian Mirror, must send an invoice of them previous to the days of Sale.
 Matthew Franklin Bowne & Co.
 Alexandria, April 14, 1795.

For Sale, at Harper's Wharf,

25 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
 10 do. Antigua
 20 hhds. Molasses
 10 do. Muscovado Sugar
 10 boxes East-India do.
 3 pipes Brandy
 100 Cases American Geneva
 5 Pipes Holland do.
 260 dozen first quality London Porter
 10 chests Bohea Tea
 15 do. Hyson and Souchong Tea
 3000 lbs. northward Cheese
 3000 do. English do.
 3500 bushels coarse and fine Salt
 50 barrels Pork
 20 barrels of Beef
 10 tons Bar Iron
 10 Casks of Nails
 1 ton of Pig Lead
 50 boxes Window Glass assorted
 20 pieces Russia Duck
 50 do. Osnaburgs

With a large and general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, wholesale and retail.

As we are determined to sell the above articles on the very lowest terms for cash or country produce, and have established a Geneva Distillery at Gum-Spring, in Loudoun County, those of our country customers who live contiguous to that manufactory may be supplied there with all kinds of Dry Goods and Groceries, where the highest price will be given for Wheat, Rye, Barley, Indian Corn, Buckwheat and Whiskey, and any drafts drawn there by our agent, Vincent Davis, will be duly honored by

MATTHEW FRANKLIN BOWNE & CO
 Alexandria, Feb. 24, 1795.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly, for an act, giving me leave to build a TOLL BRIDGE, across Occoquan River, from the town of Colchester, to my lands in Prince William County, of the main Post-road, leading from Alexandria to Richmond.
 THOMAS MASON.
 July 3, 1795.

W
 No.
 GEORG
 every mo
 on her w
 dria every
 place, on
 from Geo
 17 cents,
 dria 33 ce
 SUTER'S
 Town, at
 andria, a
 Greenleaf
 By
 stop three
 Thursday
 ers wharf
 Greenleaf
 July 1.
 Union
 THE S
 has op
 in Union
 arrangem
 not a doubl
 Gentlemen
 their cult
 Alexan
 7
 Five feet
 coarse lan
 month, lo
 country co
 ped jacket
 slippers &
 a variety
 bed, has a
 side refer
 said Girl
 reward, i
 county, th
 paid by
 Port-To
 SMAI
 Pichey
 Mr. V
 Cassel
 stipula
 In
 fitively
 retain
 This c
 month
 rated
 each t
 rents
 On
 sword
 grinding
 two tu
 being i
 dle in
 with a
 to the
 splinter
 it rebou
 about e
 way th
 'Such wa
 man at
 the gro
 declare
 the drea
 of a fu
 ing the
 and fea
 discover
 bruised